

# *Reported Speech*

*Statements*

*General and special questions*

Косвенная речь- речь, передаваемая не слово в слово, а только по содержанию, в виде дополнительных придаточных предложений.

---

### Прямая речь

- «The ship will arrive at the end of the week», he said.

### Косвенная речь

- He said (that) the ship would arrive at the end of the week.
- Он сказал, что пароход прибудет в конце недели.

# Direct speech

# Reported speech

Present Simple —————> Past Simple

- “I **live** in Russia”, she said  
She said (that) **she lived** in Russia
- “I am a builder”, he said.
- “We have a lot of problems”, they said.
- “I don't feel like going out”, said Tom.
- “I have to be there at eight”, mother said.
- “I have something to tell you”, I said to her.
- “You re really smart”, said the teacher.

# Direct speech

# Reported speech

- **Present Continuous** → **Past Continuous**
- “I **am staying** at home”, said Ben.      Ben said (that) he **was staying** at home.

“I am going to wear them to college”, he said.

“We are going to have a game of football”, said my father.

“They are taking me to the skate park in Burnley”, he said.

“Our grandma is arriving on Sunday”, they said.

“She is shopping”, I said to Mary.

“I am learning French”, she said.

## Direct speech

## Reported speech

### ● Present Perfect → Past Perfect

● “I **have** already **watered** the flowers”, he said.

He said (that) he **had** already **watered** the flowers.

“I have found some great trainers”, said Tom.

“I have never been there before”, he said.

“We have bought a new flat”, they said.

“You haven't closed the window and have forgotten to turn off the light”, he told me.

“My uncle has written about 10 novels”, she said.

“You have never told me about it”, said my friend.

## Direct speech

## Reported speech

● **Past Simple** → **Past Perfect**

● “I **wasn't** at home”, he said  
he said he **hadn't been** at home.

“I bought a new dress”, she said.

“They were in London”, he said.

“It was very difficult to persuade her”, they said.

**BUT!!!!** При указании точной даты в прямой речи, в косвенной речи время не меняется!!! Past Simple → Past Simple

“I **was born** in 1980”, he said . → He said (that) he **was born** in 1980.

# Direct speech

# Reported speech

- **Past Continuous**

“I **was writing** a letter at 5 o'clock”, she said.

“Tony was practicing the piano”, his father said.

“They were walking in the garden”, she said.

“I was trying to find my umbrella”, he said.

“We were looking for a new job”, they said.

“I was swimming”, he said.

“My parents were not going to move”, she said.

—————→ **Past Continuous  
(Past Perfect Cont.)**

She said (that) she **was writing** a letter at 5 o'clock.

She said (that) she **had been writing** a letter at 5 o'clock.

# Direct speech

# Reported speech

● **Will** →

**Would**

«I **will** do the shopping», he said.

He said (that) he **would** do the shopping

«Мы посмотрим этот фильм позже», сказали они.

«Я ей все расскажу», она сказала.

«Они будут встречать гостей», сказал отец.

«Мои родители полетят в Америку на самолете», сказал мальчик.

«Я вернусь в августе», сказал мой друг.

«Он не придет на мою вечеринку», сказала она.

# Direct speech

# Reported speech

- **Used to**                      →                      **Used to**
- “He **used to** smoke”, she said.                      She said (that) he **used to** smoke.
- “I used to walk in the park alone”, she told me.
- “They used to be friends”, she said.
- “She used to spend a lot of money on clothes”, said Tom.



# Direct speech

# Reported speech

● Must



Must

- “You **must** write an essay”, The teacher said (that) we said the teacher. **must** write an essay.

**Would, could, might, should, ought to, had better, mustn't  
ARE NOT CHANGED!!!!!!!**

“You could watch a video”, he said. —————→

“You mustn't play with matches”, she said to the children. —————→

“You ought to see a doctor”, said my friend. —————→

# Direct speech

# Reported speech

- 
- Now → then, at the time, immediately
  - Today, tonight → that day, that night
  - Yesterday → the day before, the previous day
  - Two days ago → two days before
  - Last month → the month before, the previous month
  - This week → that week
  - Tomorrow → the next / following day
  - Next month → the month after, the following month
  - Here → there

## Direct speech

## Reported speech

---

- “My mother can look after the children next week”, Sue said to Roy.
- “I don't want to go to school today”, Sammy said to his mother.
- “You must hand in your homework tomorrow”, our teacher said to us.
- “My daughter is getting married next summer”, Mr. Hanks said.

*При обращении утверждений (statements) из прямой речи в косвенную производятся следующие изменения:*

---

- *В оформлении косвенной речи (пунктуация, знаки)*
- *В словах, вводящих прямую речь*
- *В личных и притяжательных местоимениях*
- *В указательных местоимениях и наречиях времени*

# Questions

---

- Общие вопросы:
- “Do you go to school every day?” he said.
- He asked **if (whether)** I **went** to school every day.
- “Did you work hard?” she said (asked).
- She asked **if** I **had worked** hard.

# Exercises

---

- “Can you speak Italian?”
- “Will you come back?”
- “Did you go to Bill's party last night?”
- “Have you ever been to Italy?”
- “Do you know how to use the Internet?”
- “Are you ready?”

# Questions

---

- *Специальные вопросы:*
- “Where does she live?” he asked.  
He asked where she **lived**.
- “Why is he so late for our appointment?”  
Sara wondered. Sara wondered why he **was**  
so late for **their** appointment.

# Exercises

---

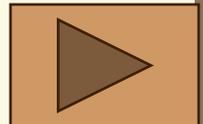
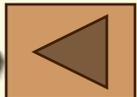
- “Where did you go on Saturday night?”  
Paul asked Tina.
- “When did you graduate from university?”  
Laura asked Tanya.
- “Who is your favourite actor?”
- “Where will you go?”
- “What can I do for you?”



Если прямая речь является вопросительным предложением, то при обращении в косвенную она становится дополнительным придаточным предложением

---

- Специальный вопрос
- Вопросительный знак опускается
- Вопросительный порядок слов заменяется порядком слов повеств. предл.
- Ask может изменяться на wonder, want to know
- Общий вопрос
- Косвенный вопрос присоединяется к гл. предл. при помощи союзов whether или if, имеющих значение ЛИ





# Examples

---

- Специальный вопрос

- *She asks, "Where is Wales situated?"*

*She wonders where Wales is situated.*

- *They ask, "When did it snow?"*

*They want to know when it snowed.*

- Общий вопрос

- *She asks, "Is Wales situated on the British Isles?"*

*She asks if Wales is situated on the British Isles*

- *They asked, "Did it snow yesterday?"*

*They want to know if it snowed yesterday.*

ЗАПЯТАЯ, стоящая после слов, вводящих прямую речь, а также кавычки, в которые заключена прямая речь, опускаются. Косвенная речь вводится that:

---

- Прямая речь
- *He says, «Marry will do it!»*
- *Он говорит: “Мария сделает это!”*

- Косвенная речь
- *He says, that Marry will do it.*
- *Он говорит, что Мария сделает это.*

Если глагол в главном предложении стоит в Present Tenses, то глагол в косвенной речи в прид. предл. остается в том же времени, что и в прямой речи:

---

- Прямая речь

- *He says, "I sent them the letter."*
- *Он говорит : "Я послал им письмо."*

- Косвенная речь

- *He says, that he sent them the letter.*
- *Он говорит, что он послал им письмо.*

Если в словах, вводящих прямую речь, употреблен глагол **to say** без дополнения, указывающего на лицо, к которому обращаются, то **to say** сохраняется. А если после **to say** есть дополнение, то **to say** заменяется на **to tell**.

---

- Прямая речь

- *He says, "She will come in the evening."*

- *Он говорит: "Она придет вечером."*

- *My aunt says to me, "You should work every day"*

- *Моя тетя говорит мне "Ты должна работать каждый день"*

- Косвенная речь

- *He says, that she will come in the evening.*

- *Он говорит, что она придет вечером.*

- *My aunt tells me to work every day.*

- *Моя тетя говорит мне работать каждый день.*

Личные и притяжательные местоимения заменяются по смыслу, как и в русском языке:

---

- Прямая речь

- *Marry says, "He has taken **my** dictionary."*

- *Мария говорит: "Он взял мой словарь."*

- Косвенная речь

- *Marry says that he has taken **her** dictionary.*

- *Мария говорит, что он взял её словарь.*

Если глагол в главном предложении стоит в Past Tenses, то время глагола прямой речи заменяется в косвенной речи другим временем в соответствии с правилом посл. времен.

---

- Прямая речь

- *She said, "He is reading."*

- *He said to Fred: "I can't swim."*

- *I said, "It **doesn't** snow here"*

- *Marry said to Terry, "We **play** basketball in the gym"*

- Косвенная речь

- *She said he **was** reading.*

- *He told to Fred, that he **couldn't** swim.*

- *I said it **didn't** snow here.*

- *Marry told to Terry they **played** basketball in the gym.*

В приказании- глагол to say заменяется глаголом to tell, в просьбе- глаголом to ask. Повелительное наклонение заменяется инфинитивом. Отрицательная форма повел. наклонения заменяется инфинитивом с частицей not.

- She **said** to him, “**Come** at 5 o`clock”
- Она сказала ему: «Приходите в 5 часов»
- She **told** him **to come** at 5 o`clock.
- Она велела ему придти в 5 часов
- I **said** to her, “Please **bring** me a glass of water”
- I **asked** her **to bring** me a glass of water
- He **said** to me, “**Don`t** go there”
- He **told** me **not to go** there.